



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

Cape Colony.—During the week ended January 3 one fresh case of plague occurred at Port Elizabeth.

West Australia.—According to a report dated January 27, plague has broken out at Freemantle.

Cholera.

Turkey.—According to the thirteenth official bulletin, dated January 20, regarding cholera in Palestine and Syria, there occurred in Damascus, between the 12th and 18th of January, 34 fresh cases of cholera and 47 deaths. In Nablus, between the 11th and 16th of January, there were registered 32 cases and 18 deaths.

Egypt.—During the week ended January 19 there were registered in Alexandria 4 new cases of cholera and 3 deaths.

Dutch India.—In Soerabaya there were registered between the 14th and 27th of December of last year 157 cases of cholera and 99 deaths.

Some results of the International Tuberculosis Commission.

[Clipping from the German Times.]

A full report of the International Tuberculosis Commission that recently sat in Berlin is shortly to appear. The speeches of all the leading scientists and physicians who spoke there are being published in three languages—English, French, and German. The promptness with which the German authorities have dealt with the matter is remarkable. After the London congress it took more than a year and a quarter for the report to appear, each speech in *one* language. The Berlin authorities recognizing the importance of effective international cooperation in fighting this scourge of humanity, have gone about the task more energetically.

In England and France the results of the congress are already seen in better organization and in the spread of prophylactic knowledge. In England public opinion at first resented the idea of compulsory notification, but now sees that such regulations, although interfering in some small measure with personal “liberty,” are really necessary and in the highest sense justifiable for the good of the community. Compulsory notification of tuberculosis is the only way to fight against the spread of the evil in large towns.

ITALY.

Report from Naples—Cholera on steamship Royal at Malta.

Passed Assistant Surgeon Eager reports, January 28, as follows:

Inspection service at Naples and Palermo, week ended January 24, 1903.

NAPLES.

Date.	Name of vessel.	Destination.	Steerage passengers inspected and passed.	Pieces of baggage disinfected.	Number of steerage passengers recommended for rejection.
Jan. 21	Lombardia	New York	676	600	50
Jan. 22	Ravenna	do	535	20	27
Jan. 23	Montserrat	do	176	12

PALERMO.

Date.	Name of vessel.	Destination.	Steerage passengers inspected and passed.	Pieces of baggage inspected.	Number of steerage passengers recommended for rejection.
Jan. 24	Manilla	New Orleans	523	500	103

Bubonic plague at Mauritius.

The report of the governor of Mauritius states that for the week ended January 15, 1903, there were 18 cases of plague, of which 10 were fatal.

Bubonic plague in Cape Colony.

A report from Durban, Cape Colony, dated January 20, 1903, states that since the beginning of plague at Durban 34 cases have occurred, of which 17 have terminated in death.

Asiatic cholera in quarantine at Malta.

A report from Malta, dated January 15, 1903, says that on the previous night the steamer *Royal* arrived at that port from Alexandria with 6 cases of cholera on board, 1 death having occurred during the voyage. The steamer was placed in quarantine and the sick were sent to the lazaretto at Comino Island. A later report, dated January 21, says that 2 new cases and 3 deaths occurred in quarantine. The steamer, after disinfection, was allowed to proceed to London.

JAPAN.

Report from Yokohama.

Assistant Surgeon Moore reports, January 22, as follows: Week ended January 17, 1903. Seven steamers, having an aggregate personnel of 658 crew and 471 passengers, were inspected, 44 steerage passengers were bathed, and 90 pieces of baggage were disinfected.

For the same period the official report of contagious diseases in Yokohama was as follows: Diphtheria, 2 cases, no deaths.

The SURGEON-GENERAL.

MEXICO.

Sanitary condition of Ensenada.

Sanitary Inspector Alexander reports, February 13, as follows: The sanitary condition of Ensenada de Todos Santos continues excellent. No severe acute diseases are prevalent except bronchitis and la grippe. No deaths during this month. The town is in an excellent state of cleanliness, each ward being watched by a special inspector.

Sanitary conditions at Guaymas—Disinfection of vessels.

Passed Assistant Surgeon Grubbs reports, February 13 and February 17, as follows: The health of this port remains good and its improved sanitary condition is maintained.